



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- PURCHASER AT SHERIFF'S SALE: WHEN A TRUSTEE. *Roland R. Foulke*. A summary of the law of Pennsylvania on this point. 55 Am. L. Reg. 147.
- REASONABLE TIME IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS. *Anon.* Maintaining that the question of reasonable time is for the jury. 64 Cent. L. J. 245.
- SPANISH OBJECT-LESSON IN CODE-MAKING, A. *Charles Sumner Lobinger*. 16 Yale L. J. 411.
- STATUS OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND THE LEGISLATURE. I. *E. Hilton Young*. 23 L. Quar. Rev. 151.
- SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROPOSAL TO ENACT THE "UNIFORM NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW" IN ILLINOIS, SOME. *Julian W. Mack*. 1 Ill. L. Rev. 592.
- TRUE REMEDY FOR LYNCH-LAW, THE. *Hannis Taylor*. Advocating the Virginia modification of the American system of criminal procedure. 41 Am. L. Rev. 255. See 17 HARV. L. REV. 317.
- UNIFORM LAW RELATING TO ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. *Walter George Smith*. 64 Cent. L. J. 229.
- WILL OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF MODERATE FORTUNE, THE. *Albert Martin Kales*. Suggestions for making valid dispositions. 19 Green Bag 214.
- WRITS OF ERROR AND APPEALS FROM THE NEW TERRITORIAL COURTS. *Howard T. Kingsbury*. Discussing especially remedies for obtaining review of the decisions of the Philippine Supreme Court. 16 Yale L. J. 417.

II. BOOK REVIEWS.

MODERN BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, including the Organization and Management of Private Corporations, with Financial Principles and Practices, etc. By William Allen Wood. Forms of Procedure illustrative of the Formation, Organization, Operation and Consolidation of Corporations, written or selected by Lewis B. Ewbank. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1906. pp. xi, 358. 8vo.

It is often difficult to determine the exact field of usefulness of a book treating a legal or partly legal subject. The present work is not strictly a text-book of corporation law, nor is it peculiarly useful to the business man. It is not technical enough for the lawyer and is too technical for the layman. Perhaps the ideal purpose of this book would be as the basis of a course to instruct students concerning some of the fundamental principles of modern business. The author has certainly included many things in the book of which the average lawyer may be ignorant, but whenever the practical lawyer is called on to deal with such questions, he will be forced to learn them far more thoroughly than any summary from a text-book can teach him, if he desires to give efficient service to his clients.

The first half of Mr. Wood's book is neither as interesting nor as useful as the last. It is principally devoted to the organization of a corporation and contains little that is new to the lawyer. Yet the author is too wise to attempt to instruct a layman in order that he may form his own corporations without legal aid. The second half of the book is more interesting, as it is more technical. The first chapter on corporate book-keeping is valuable and interesting, and is followed by a number of useful forms. The remainder of the book is comprised of miscellaneous information concerning the size of corporations, distribution of corporate wealth, unintelligent competition, etc. Among these miscellaneous articles the author has included one on trusts and voting trusts. He introduces this by a statement that since combination in the form of a trust has been declared illegal, a trust no longer exists in this country. By a parity of reasoning, every form of monopoly is now non-existent in the United States, a truly happy deliverance.

The legal principles enunciated by the author are, however, generally unexceptionable. Perhaps he may be a trifle too certain of the validity of voting trusts, as the entire question is doubtful. We would suggest, however, that one correction be made. On page 299 he states that if a foreign corporation is involved in a suit exceeding \$2000.00, it may remove the cause to the United

States court from the court of the state. This statement should be qualified, at least, by noticing the prevalence of state statutes, providing that if a corporation removes a suit to the federal courts it shall thereafter forfeit its right to do business in the state. Such statutes, having been held constitutional, tend to destroy the value of foreign corporate organization.

In conclusion, it is believed that Mr. Wood has written an interesting and original book. Its limitations, as pointed out above, are those of necessity, as it is too short to be a working book for a lawyer. It contains, however, much interesting material not often treated in the ordinary work on corporations.

R. M.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: ITS HISTORY. By John H. Hazelton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1906. pp. 629. 8vo.

"This work is offered to the American people not only in the hope that it may be welcomed as a readable and reliable history of the Declaration of Independence, but in the hope that it may in some degree tend to keep alive in their hearts the love of Liberty that possessed the Fathers." The foregoing quotation from Mr. Hazelton's preface provides a ready-made text for an estimate of his success.

The book on the whole is very readable. The opening chapter is concerned with the events of 1774, the year of the first meeting of delegates from the colonies in Philadelphia, and the succeeding chapters conduct the reader through the months of ever-increasing excitement to the culmination of the signing of the Declaration and its immediate effects. The gradual development of the spirit of independence is admirably depicted. The text is almost entirely composed of extracts from contemporary letters and at times is incoherent, but the interest of the actual words of the protagonists more than offsets the unpleasant effect of the patchwork. A hindrance to enjoyment in reading is the insertion of unnecessarily obtrusive key letters before each quotation.

The appendix and notes, which make up half the bulk of the work, lay bare such a wealth of original sources as to inspire confidence in the reliability of the history. In the appendix are given, among other things, seven varying drafts of the Declaration. The notes considerably elaborate the text, and present disputed questions fairly from all points of view.

Mr. Hazelton's further hope should be equally well realized. It must be a sluggish temperament that does not quicken under the spell of the simply told great purposes of these men who were equal to their task. This narrative of the accomplishment of their highest desires is of all the more stimulating interest because of the disclosure through their own letters of their common humanity.

THE GRAND JURY, Considered from an Historical, Political, and Legal Standpoint, and the Law and Practice Relating Thereto. By George J. Edwards, Jr. Philadelphia: George T. Bissel Company. 1906. pp. lxxix, 210. 8vo.

The grand jury is at the present day coming more and more into prominence. Of late it has excited public interest as the agency through which the corruption of public officials has been investigated, and by means of which prominent offenders against the federal statutes concerning interstate commerce have been brought to justice. In at least one state it has attracted attention by a persistent refusal to indict certain persons who were singled out for prosecution for minor technical offenses by a somewhat over-zealous district attorney. Accordingly, the publication by Mr. Edwards of a book treating of the grand jury at once from a historical, political, and legal standpoint, is a timely one.

Probably the most interesting chapter in the book is that upon the origin, history, and development of the grand jury, which contains an account of the growth of the institution from the time of its earliest beginnings prior to the Norman Conquest down to the period at which it assumed its present powers, organization, and functions. In the writing of this chapter the author has